THE SUN, New York City.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all case send stamps for hat purpose.

The Philippines in the Senate.

In the Senate to-day the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR will take as his text his own chaste and beautiful copybook resolutions Presumably he will give his reasons for believing that the downfall of the Republic will date from this Administration. It is resolutions cover everything truly good from Altruism to Virtue. We do hope, however, that he will explain what the government of cities, the payment of good his declaration of goodness have to do with the Philippines. If his speech rambles as much as his resolutions do, it will hold the record for travelling from the record.

To-morrow the Hon. ALBER JEREMIAH BEVERIDOR of Indiana, the only Senator who can speak of the Philippines from personal observation, will give the Senate such information as he acquired on the spot last year. He has not opened his lips upon the subject since his return from Manila. He is a man of scute intellect, and is regarded in his State as a finished orator. His speech is awaited with a respectful interest.

Mr. BEVERIDGE will speak in support of his own resolution, which is here re-

"That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such, and to throughout the archipelago as the situation may

This is understood to be a sort of com promise, a conservative statement of the Republican position. It recites nothing but the actual facts. The Philippines are United States territory; the United States means to keep them, and it is yet too early to decide what their political relations with the United States shall be. For some time to come the government of the islands must be chiefly military. Meanwhile, the beginnings of provincial and local administration have already been made.

For the benefit of such roaming banditti in the Islands as have been fed with antiimperialist promises, a declaration by Congress that the United States means to keep the Philippines is desirable. It is possible, however, that it will not be made by the present Congress. In the Senate, time is not measured; and much must be said or will be said with a view to the Presidential campaign. Some of the queerest birds of the Senate, Petriorew, Mason, TILLMAN, are prepared with prodigfous high anti-expansion screeches. The country will be patient under these inflictions. Every Senator will have a chance to show where he stands. The opinion of the Republican party and of such Democrats as are faithful to the old Democratic doctrine of expansion will be given clearly. The debates on the Philippines will be an agreeable interlude to the heavier matter of the Currency bill, but the real constructive work of providing a form of government for the Islands is not now to be undertaken. Puerto Rico and Hawaii will give the Fifty-sixth Congress enough to do on that line.

Another Crime of Capital.

Regretfully, but urged by a stern sense of duty, we must record another insidious attack made by corporate monopoly upon the rights of what Col. BRYAN loves to call the producing classes. The American Steel and Wire Company is a monster whose head is in Worcester, Mass., it has powerful tentacles in Pittsburg and half a dozen places in Pennsylvania; and other powerful tentacles in Chicago, Cleveland, Joliet and other Western towns. This monster is now "affecting" wages, a proceeding which every Member of Congress who has had time to make an anti-Trust bill views with alarm and would have prohibited by law, fine and imprisonment. The American Steel and Wire Company has told its slaves that their wages have been put up 71/4 per cent, the advance dating from Jan.

1. This boost helps about 30,000 men. The 30,000 will supinely endure this insolence of capital, but we look for some spirited talk about it from the Trust smashers in and out of Congress. In view year, there is but too much reason to believe in another conspiracy of the plutocrats, the Money Trust. Even if the Crime of 1873 is still unavenged, the Crime of 1898 should not be left uninvestigated.

Mr. Carlisle and the Roberts Case.

An Interesting feature of the Roberts to exclude BRIGHAM II. ROBERTS of Utah from the seat to which he was elected in Congress, on the ground that he has been and still is a polygamist, is the appearange of JOHN G. CARLISLE, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives, as an advocate of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts.

Thus far, Mr. Carlisle has merely written a letter to the Special Committee which | errors, perversions, interpolations and has the subject under consideration; but he has promised to submit a more formal argument later.

The only new point raised in his letter is that the proof of the naturalization of Mr. Roberts is insufficient. This objection differs radically from the others which have thus far been discussed in Congress and before the committee, in that it is a matter really proper to be investigated cant to be admitted to a seat in the House. The charge of polygamy, on the other hand, while of importance as bearing upon the propriety of expelling a member, has noth-

Mr. CARLISLE says that the record of Mr. citizenship does not correspond with the

that record. Record for Dec. 5, 1899. Its sufficiency among the people generally? does not appear to have been questioned at | It is questionable, too, if the mere per-

to exercise the power of naturalization and would seem to constitute prima facie proof that Mr. ROBERTS was a citizen of the United States at the date of his election. If the recital is not true and there are defects in the proceeding disclosed by papers which Mr. CARLISLE has had an opportunity to examine, the particulars of those defects have not yet been made public, although Mr. CARLISLE's letter asserts that they exist.

Of course, Mr. ROBERTS must be able to make out that he is a citizen, in order to be entitled to the seat which he claims. That qualification has nothing to do with polygamy. Congress is as right in requiring him to show that he possesses it, as it is wrong in attempting to exclude him on account of his alleged violations of the marriage laws of Utah. He may rightfully be expelled for being a polygamist, but he cannot rightfully be excluded in the first instance on that account.

"Unit" and "Standard."

Senator ALDRICH'S frank acknowledgment on the floor of the Senate Chamber hard to tell what to expect from him, as his | that "the act of Feb. 12, 1873, made the gold dollar the sole unit of value," and that the purpose of the Currency bill now before the Senate is merely to declare "anew" that gold is the monetary standard of the wages and some other duties set forth in United States, has moved our contemporary, the New York Times, to a wonderful exhibition of confusion of mind and ignorance of the meaning of words. It said, yesterday morning:

"A unit is handy for reckoning. A standard to necessary for appraising.

"If Senator Albaics had gold money in his trouser pocket, silver money in his coat pocket, and paper money in his waistcoat pocket, the unit measure of our currency would, for purposes of enumeration be perfectly applicable to all three. It would satisfactorily answer the question, How many dollars are there of each kind?

"The unit measure does not answer the question What are these dollars worth, respectively? For that the standard measure must be applied, the measure of value. There is one standard measure of value the world over. It is gold."

A unit is, indeed, "handy for reckoning," and the gold dollar, being a unit of value, is also handy for reckoning values. When values are "reckoned" in gold dollars they are also "appraised" in gold, as completely as it is possible to appraise them. We should like to have it explained how, in this respect, a unit of value differs from a stand-

The Times goes on to say that the gold dollar unit of value serves purposes of enumeration only, illustrating its meaning by reference to gold, silver and paper money in Senator ALDRICH's pockets. It then adds: "The unit measure does not answer the question. What are these dollars worth respectively? For that the standard measure must be applied, the measure of value." Very well. Apply the measure of the gold dollar unit and see if that does not answer the question. Whatever Senator ALDRICH's silver money and paper money are worth in gold dollars is their value. If they are at a discount, compared with gold, as paper money was during the War of Secession and after, the discount would appraise them. If silver dollars were at a premium, as they were from 1834 to 1878, they would be worth to the amount of the premium. more than gold dollars. At present, all our money is at par with gold, and, therefore, equally with gold, measures values.

The argument which the Times draws from the mention in the statutes of the "standard" silver dollar, reminds us of the venerable conundrum: "How many legs would a dog have if you called his tail one?" The answer is: "Four; because calling his tail a leg will not make it a leg." The standard silver dollar has never been made by law a standard of value, and calling it "standard" to distinguish it from the trade dollar, does not make it a standard, nor will calling the gold dollar unit a standard make it any more such than it is.

The Times concludes by referring to the dust that has been unnecessarily kicked up on this subject, and by pathetically remarking: "Neither the doubt nor the danger can be removed by saying that anybody who differs from you about it must be an idiot." We fall to see any danger, but we concede that neither danger nor doubt about anything can be removed by saying that idiots are idiots, but this does not conflict with their being idiots, all the same.

The "Higher Criticism" and the Bible in the Schools.

We find in the Christian Intelligencer, as organ of the extremely conservative Reformed, or Dutch Reformed Church, as it used to be designated, a very earnest demand for "religious instruction in the schools, at least in its ethical aspects." The schools referred to are the public schools supported by public taxation. "It is time," says this newspaper, "that our right as a Christian nation to teach the fundamentals of Christianity be asserted, of the sinister unanimity shown by the and unsectarian moral and religious monopolists in raising wages in the past instruction be restored to the public schools."

To that end it would have public opinion enforce the reading of the Bible and mora instruction in the schools." At this time. however, Christian theologians and clerical critics are doing their best to influence public opinion against the Bible as a proper book to read to children. Its reading is case at Washington, in which it is sought | urged by our religious friend on the theory that it is the inspired Word of God and as such is to be accepted by young and old as an infallible guide to salvation; but these critics reject that theory. Naturally and necessarily if the Bible is read in the public schools it must be read without note and comment, yet from within the Church Itself comes the teaching that it contains human contradictions, which ought certainly to be explained to young minds, if they exist, so that they shall not be deceived by them. When all Christianity believed in the Divine authority of the Bible, its reading in the schools might have been urged with some consistency, as being wholly "unsectarian" religious teaching, but, of course, the situation has changed radically since the Bible came to be treated even by Chrisbefore passing upon the right of the appli- tian theologians as a "literature," open to

eritleism like literature generally. Moreover, even an Episcopalian clergyman in good standing, the Rev. Mr. SCHER-MERHORN of New York, has declared pubing whatever to do with his right of hely that even the selections from the Bible in the Book of Common Prayer are untit to be read to grown people in ROBERTS'S application and admission to churches, as being "inhuman, indecent and false." If the clergy are of that opinion. law as he understands it. "I do not think," how can they recommend the reading of the he adds, "that he would be allowed to vote | Bible to children in the public schools, or in any State upon a certificate based upon | expect public opinion, so far as it is influenced by them, to "enforce" such read-The certificate which Mr. Roberts pre- ing? Is not, then, the Christian Intellisented to the House of Representatives is | gencer's proper field for reformatory effort to be found on page 46 of the Congressional among those clerical critics rather than

the time. It contains a recital of the juris- | functory reading of the Bible in the schools,

dictional facts requisite to enable the court | however devoutly the Book may be venerated, furnishes of itself valuable "moral and religious instruction." So long as the Roman Catholics object to it, too, it cannot be called "unsectarian." "A Christian nation," our religious contemporary contends, ought "to teach the fundamentals of Christianity," but how about the Jews, who reject Christianity? Here in New York Jewish children constitute a large part of the pupils and the brightest of the pupils. The lists of the best scholars in our primary and grammar schools show that usually they are Jews. The students of the free College of the City of New York are largely Jews, and Jewish young women are numerous in the Normal College.

This question of the introduction o 'unsectarian" religious instruction in the public schools is, therefore, exceedingly difficult of solution, if not actually unsolvable, and the present Biblical criticism, sustained by the theological seminaries themselves, tends to strengthen greatly the opposition to the use of the Bible as the means of such instruction.

A Russian Railroad in Asia Minor

The ink of the Sultan's signature to the rade giving the Germans a concession to build the railroad from Konieh in Anatolia to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates, was hardly dry when the Russian Ambasquest to the Porte for a concession to construct a railroad from the fortress of Kars. in the Russian Transcaucasus, to the Turkish fortress of Erzeroum. What the ultimate reply of the Turkish Government to this demand will be is hardly doubtful, but that the Sultan will evade giving a decision until driven to the wall is quite certain. It can hardly have been unexpected, for it has been understood at Constantinople for some years, that sooner or later, the Russian Government meant to push its railroad construction toward Asia Minor on one side and Persia on the other. The present demand is clearly in consequence of the concession to Germany, and the intention to ask for it was probably among the reasons for the Russian Government's opposition to Angora as the starting

point for the new German line. The length of line required to bring Kars into connection with Erzeroum will not be over one hundred and fifty miles. The former place being also at the junction of the line to be built to Tabriz and Teheran, in Persia, the time consumed for goods and passenger traffic, now carried on by camels and pack animals from Tabriz, will be reduced from days to hours so soon as the railroads are completed, to the great gain of commerce and civilization.

The railroad will do more to end the barbarous treatment of the Christian inhabitants of that part of the Ottoman Empire by the savage Kurds than any diplomatic notes or representations not backed by force. From the military and political point of view, this step of the Russian Government is of the highest importance. It is, in a way, an assertion on the part of Russia, acquiesced in by Germany, of a claim to that part of Asia Minor as a sphere of influence. The railroad to Erzeroum will in time be extended to Erzinghian, and from there until it meets the Anatolian railway at Angora or some nearer point, Constantinople will then be brought into direct connection by rail with Teheran. and in course of time with Afghanistan and India, when the links required to complete the chain of communication have been supplied by the Russian and

British Governments. Thus but a few years must elapse before regions in the heart of Asia that but a decade ago were inaccessible except to hardy explorers will be within reach of the orditends a journey from New York to San rancisco.

The Nose and the Grindstone,

The Hon, ELLIOT DANFORTH, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, seems to be aching to be disciplined by his party. He is continually snarling at silver and calling for anti-Trusts and anti-imperialism as "winning issues." He pretends to belleve that "New York would go Democratio on these issues."

Now, this Bainbridge statesman will have to swallow silver whether he gags at it or not. The New York Democratic organization will swallow it meekly. Otherwise the enthusiasts who call themselves the Chicago Platform Democrats, to distinguish themselves from the kickers and Laodiceans will send a contesting delegation to the National Convention and be warmly welcomed. Nothing makes the real Bryanite happier than to hold the noses of doubtful

Eastern Democrats to the grindstone. Opposition to Trusts and to Expansion has een added by Col. BRYAN to opposition to the gold standard and will be just about as effective. But what returns does Mr. DAN-FORTH hope for from bellowing against Trusts and Expansion in this State? The great Trust, as Col. BRYAN has said again and again, is the Money Trust. The war against Trusts is a branch of the Democratic war against wealth. New York is State. What chance has a campaign against Trusts here?

And what chance has a campaign against Expansion in this great manufacturing and ommercial State?

Col. BRYAN's successful advertising by neans of ostriches, panthers and Mexican lions during his Texas engagement has not een lost upon another gifted performer. The Hon. BoB TAYLOR, some time Governor of Tennessee and still its sweetest fiddler-orator. has had himself chased into a tree by a Lone Star razor back hog and only rescued himself by singing the enemy to sleep. This is a great year for the menagerie business.

The new Boston Authors' Club celebrated itself by means of a dinner on Tweifth Night The membership of this august association is limited to one hundred, all of whom must have written "something worthy to be called literature." Are there one hundred persons in Boston or Massachusetts who have written something worthy to be called literature There must be, for the Authors' Club exists and modesty is characteristic of Massachusetts

A portrait of the Hon. M. L. Leckwood. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Trust League, is in eleculation. Appropriately enough, one of Mr. Lockwoop's hands is depicted as partially concealed inside his coat. One of his remedies for Trusts is Government ownership of the railroads. In the picture he is feeling for his pocketbook. Doubtless, he is going to buy the railroads and give them to the Government. Otherwise, they would be a little too costly a luxury.

Notwithstanding the suspension of gold payments by the Bank of France and its use of silver coin only in meeting the demands of its has fallen to one-tenth of 1 per cent, after having been, for a little while, one-fifth of 1 among us who insist that if a silverite Administration should suspend gold payments and pay out only silver dollars, the country would at once be placed on a silver basis!

The greatest calamity that could come upon us, next to our own fall, would be the fall of Great Britain from the high position she occupies among the nations of the world.—Mobile Daily Register.

Nobody need borrow any trouble on that score for a century or two yet. Great Britain will not go to pieces in our time, tumble "from the igh position she occupies among the nations of the world." even if now, as she did in 1881, she desists from the effort to down the Boers, victory over whom could bring to her no added

How the sentiment that desires some restriction of business traffic on the Fifth Avenue has grown appears from the fact that resolution to that end has been introduced into the Council by no less a politician than the President, Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. Its proposal to limit the use of the Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Fifty-ninth street, to pleasure vehicles between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the evening, is a good thing. Posibly some change might be made in the hours, but the general principle sought to be enforced is well worth a trial. The Fifth Avenue is too crowded at present.

The murder and mutilation of American orisoners by the innocent and inoffensive Tagals ought to inspire the Mestizos in Congress with new panegyries of the moral heroes and enlightened patriots of Luzon. Can anybody doubt the high civilization and the sador at Constantinople presented a re- fitness for self-government of these Washingrons and Hampdens?

So there's to be no more slavery in Guam after Washington's Birthday. And now what will the Democrats do for that campaign issue labelld "Slavery under the American Flag?"—Buffalo News.

Oh, there will be chains enough clanking. The Bryanites see chains and slavery everywhere. Industrial slavery, slavery to the Money Power, to the Trusts, to the Gold Standard, to Militarism; holy and righteous Tagalog patriots enslaved by the United States, and so on. No fear that the Bryanites will "run out" of chains and slavery.

HARD FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hard fighting has been going on at Ladysmith during the past two days, the Boers making determined efforts to obtain possession of Casar's Camp with its redoubts on Bester's Hill, less than two miles due south of the British headquarters in Ladysmith, and five miles west of the Boer position on Isambulwana Mountain. Their attacks have been pressed so close that in one instance they had be repelled by the use of the bayonet. The tone of Gen. White's heliographs seems to express a desire for speedy relief, which was responded to by Gen. Buller ordering an advance by the two brigades of Gen. Clery's division with a body of cavalry supported by artillery toward Colenso on Saturday afternoon. Night fell as the British troops got near Colenso, and the latest despatch leaves it in doubt as to what the result was. Gen. Buller, however, reports that the Boer intrenchments were found occupied in force, but that no response was made from any of their positions to the British fire. The cavalry demonstrating on the right of the British advance found Inhlawe Hill, as it appears on the maps of the British Intelligence Department and Hidngwane in the despatches, occupied by the Boers. The next accounts will be of great interest,

as it is apparent that Gen. Joubert is trying to force things to an issue. By keeping up his attacks on Ladysmith, the garrison of which is known to be in a debilitated condition from disease, privation, and climatic causes, he would appear to be provoking Gen. Buller to renew his movement on the Tugela where Gen, Schak-Burger's division holds the fords and roads by which the British must cross the river and advance to the relief of Gen. White. At Colesberg the British have met a minor reverse, which will encourage the Boers who are contesting the possession of that point with Gen. French. Four companies of one of the British battalions were sent out o make a night attack on one of the Boer positions, with the result that it was repulsed and seven officers and seventy men were taken which would appear to signify that he

cannot make further progress without reenforcements. There is nothing of importance from Gen Gatagre, whose attention has to be given to the doings of the Boers and insurgent Afrikanders to the eastward of his headquarters at Sterk stroom. A Cape Town despatch states that they are strengthening their position in Barkly East and receiving additions to their numbers from the Afrikander population in the northeastern districts of Cape Colony. This distraction of Gen. Gatacre's attention will enable aid to be sent to the Free State

forces at Colesberg.

The Kimberley relief column seems planted for the present at the Modder River, and for a very good reason that has as yet only been indirectly admitted in the reports given out. It seems that there are but three points in the direct advance to Kimberley where a sufficient supply of water can be depended on, and that these three points are at the angles of a triangle, the sides of which are about six miles long. They are all held by the Boers and defended by strongly intrenched works. A flanking movement to the west, supposing it forced or turned the Boer line of intrenchments, would have to advance through an all but waterless country and over a distance for which the troops could not by any possi bility carry an adequate supply of Nearly the same condition prevails on the east side, the springs and wells being quite insufficient for a large force, accompanied as it would be in this case by large numbers of transport animals. In addition to this state of things the season in that part of the great Trust State, the great moneyed the country has been one of extraordinary drought, although in the centre of the Free State and further to the eastward there have

been seasonable rains. A Pretoria despatch of Jan. 4 announces tha on the 2d. Kuruman, an important police post in the Bechuanaland protectorate, about ninety miles southwest of Vryburg, on the railway between Kimberley and Mafeking, had surrendered to the Boer commandant Vesser after some smart fighting. Eight officers and 120 men, together with a quantity of arms, ammu nition, provisions and horses were taken and sent to Pretoria. The whole of this large territory is now under Boer authority.

WHITES AND BLACKS IN CUBA. A Surprising Suggestion as to the Negr

Population Made by a Cuban. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Santiage espatch about the hostility of the negroes to the suffrage scheme of Gen. Wood is most interesting. Your correspondent, has, indeed, grasped the situa

In Cuba we do not want negro rule; Cubans and Spaniards are opposed to it. The policy of Spain was to flatter the blacks and incite them against white Cubans. It was said to the former: "When the country ceases to be Spanish it shall be African." It is true that Maceo and the colored men fought against Spain, but every body knows in Cuba what were their aims: they wanted to pave the way to the mastery of the island. If the United States had not intervened and the revolutionists had, alone, van quished Spain-and this I doubt-the blacks would be now in possession of eastern Cuba and, in a few years more, of the whole island.

I think it would be good policy to send the Cuban negroes to Africa Spain would gladly receive them in Fernando Po, an island thinty populated, and Cuba would gladly pay for their transportation. To take the place of the blacks we wish to have white immigrants from Europe and the United States.

To do this and other things it is indispensable to prolong in Cubs the military occupation under Gen. Wood and other energetic and capable men ereditors, the premium on gold coin in Paris | There is no hurry in putting to the people the question if she wants independence or annexation. Leave that for the year 1920, and begin by building per cent. Yet there are would-be financiers adecent, respectable people, with many whites, and, If possible, with no negroes at all. Un Cunano. I Vineyard Sound-

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL COMMERCE. A Pretension That the American People Will Never Tolerate.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The British Drize court at Cape Town is reported to have released the steamship Mashona, but ordered the American cargo it carried to be placed in a warehouse pending trial of the case. If this is true it indicates that an attempt will be made either to confiscate the cargo as the property of the Boers, or to seize it' for the use of the British forces under the old doctrine of "preëmption." Under that doctrine England, during her wars with revolutionary France, claimed the right to appropriate to her own use all cargoes found in transit between neutral ports, upon payment to their owners of their original cost with a "reasonable profit," which her Admiralty courts fixed at 10 per cent.

It can hardly be possible that the British authorities will go so far as to claim that merchandise of any description bound from one neutral port to another can be considered contraband, or subject to confiscation, unless it is clearly shown to be the property of the enemy. There has never been any question as to the right of neutral owners to trade without molesation between neutral ports. The English courts have always admitted this right as a general rule, although they have held that unler certain circumstances it was subject to the right of preëmption in time of war. In the case of the Imina Sir William Scott

he greatest of English Admiralty Judges, said: "This is a claim for a ship taken, as it is admitted, t the time of capture, for Embden, a neutral port-a estination on which, if considered as the real destination, no question of contraband could arise; inas" uch as goods going to a neutral port cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful.

This decision applied to the cargo of the Mahona would release it at once, unless it is shown that it is really the property of the Boers, in which case it would be confiscated, not because it is contraband but because it is enemy's goods, which may be taken wherever found outside of neutral territory.

In the case of the Trent, Lord John Russell quoted this ruling of Sir William Scott; and ne of the grounds upon which he demanded the surrender of Mason and Slidell was that they were taken from a neutral vessel sailing etween neutral ports. And Sir Vernon Harcourt, in his celebrated letters on the Trent case over the signature of "Historicus." says: In a question of contraband the destination of the ship is everything. Going to a belligerent port some goods may be and some may net be contraband, but going bona fide to a neutral port no goods are or can be treated as contraband.

It seems, therefore, that the British Government is estopped from any such absurd proposition as that neutral property in transit between neutral ports is subject to confiscation as contraband. If they wish to retain this cargo, they must either treat it as enemy's property or apply to it the doctrine of preemption, a doctrine which has received the unsparing condemnation of publicists ever since it was broached. Thomas Jefferson, when Secretary of State, repudiated it in his despatch of May 7, 1793, to Mr. Pinckney, our Minister to England:

Reason and usage have established that when two nations go to war, those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures and other ordinary vocation to carry the produce of their industry for exchange to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual; to go and come freely without injury or molestation; shall be for them as if it did not exist, One restriction on their natural rights has been submitted to by nations at peace, that is to say, that of not furnishing to either party implements merely of war for the annoyance of the other, nor anything whatever to a place blockaded by its enemy. • • • The state of war, then, existing between Great Britain and France, furnishes no legitimate right to either to interrupt the agriculture of the United States or the peaceable exchange of its produce with all nations; and consequently the assumption of it will be as lawful hereafter as now, in peace as in war. We see, then, a prac tice began to which no time no circumstan prescribe any limit, and which strikes at the root of our agriculture, that branch of industry which gives food, clothing and comfort to the great mass of the inhabitants of these States. If any nation whatever has a right to shut up to our own nary traveller, with no more risk than at- prisoners. Otherwise, Gen. French says in his and those of her friends, she may shut up these report that the situation remains as last re- also, and so confine us within our own limits. No nation can subscribe to such pretensions: no na can agree, at the mere will or interest of another, to have its peaceable industry suspended and its citizens reduced to idleness and want. The loss of our produce, if destined for foreign markets, or that loss which would result from an arbitrary restraint of our markets, is a tax too serious for us to acquiesce in. It is not enough for a nation to say we and our friends will buy your produce. We have the right to answer that it suits us better to sell to their enemies as well as their friends. Our ships do not go to France to return empty. They go to exchange the surplus of one produce which we can spare for surpluses of other kinds which they can spare and we want, which they can furnish on better terms and ore to our mind than Great Britain or her friends. We have a right to judge for ourselves what market best suits us, and they have none to forbid us the the enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts

which we may obtain from any other independent country. It is true that the principle thus laid down by Mr. Jefferson was sacrificed by the Jay treaty, which recognized the right of preemption, but that treaty was received with in dignation by a large majority of our people, and accepted by Washington reluctantly cause he believed it to be the only escape from a war with Great Britain, for which he did not think this country was prepared. Our experience under it, and the spollation of our commerce that ensued, augmented the indignation with which it had been received, and the war of 1812 was largely due to the determination of the people to submit no longer to the wrongs that were perpetrated under its authority. The treaty was abrogated by that war and never since then have the American people tolerated the idea that their commerce could be barred from neutral ports, or subjected to forced sales. at the will of a belligerent power.

J. S. TUCKER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The Supervision of Banks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While moking my after-dinner cigar I read in the columns of your paper the following, under the head of "The Currency." an editorial: "The National Bank act should be repealed and the supervision of banking restored to the States."

The State banking system is the same as the English banking system. It was brought to this country by Robert Morris, the famous financier during the Revolutionary War in the rection of the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, whose shares now sell at \$300, and it has always been one of the best fiscal institutions in this country. It was formerly a State bank, but is now a national bank, owing to the 10 percent, tax on the State bank notes.

It is more in accordance with the business of the country and with our constitutional laws for the banks to be regulated by the State Governments. I hope you will stick to this point. We all know that neither the national, nor the State, nor even the individual credit of this, or any civilized country is based on the deposit of gold, but upon wealth and integrity. Our Government's splendid credit is based upon the enormous wealth of the nation and the sterling integrity of the American people. The credit of the United States is unquestionable, and all talk about legislation to improve the national credit is a cloak for fraud.

Laning Coates. supervision of banking restored to the States.

New Buildings for Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 .- The gifts received by the University of Chicago as approunced at the New Year's convocation will enable the im-mediate construction of several needed build-ings, and plans to that end are already under way. Among them will be a new dormitory for women. The Leon Mandil Assembly Hall will and the capacity of Naney Foster Hall will be doubled. A handsome new chanel designed by Henry Ives Cobi is also on the list of buildings to be erected this year.

sount shoat lightship, which went admit in the storm of last Tuesday, arrived on her station to-day after being supplied with new cable and anchors. A severe easterly gale, which sprung up suddenly, is raging along Cape Colto-night and the shipping is tied up all through Vineyard Sound.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

a Cynical View of English Policy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There seems to be no ground for doubting that Secretary Hay has received from all the great powers concerned a formulated agreement to maintain "the open door" in China. No evidence appears that any intimations were thrown out that we were prepared to "lick all creation" if our requests for this agreement were not complied with. The fact that it followed the distinct disavowal in the President's Message of any change from our traditional aversion to entangling foreign alliances proves that it was no apprehension of combined fleets and allied armies which prompted the

compliance.

of the Great Republic. It is the quiet, unpretentious accomplishment of what Great Britain has practically made the irreducible minimum of her policy in the Far East, represented by all British authorities as endangered by the encroachments of her great rivals in the nations, and only to be averted by a Teutonic alliance, or at least an Anglo-Saxon alliance, to promote the cause of freedom and flumanity throughout the world.

Can you construct to me, Mr, Editor, the remarkable indifference or perfunctory approval which are the sole alternatives, in all the expressions of British copinon which have come to us on this signal achievement for the civilization of the world? One recalls the deprecating wave of the hand with which Mr. Podsnap would place behind him all things not British. The tone of British comment implies a plaintive doubt whether, after all, the things is to be accepted as sound and respectable, seeing that there has been no ultimatum, no foregathering of the Teutonic peoples and not even an Anglo-Saxon alliance. One is moved to inquire whether, possibly, there never was any imminent danger that the Chinese door would be shut, except for the provocation to great soversign powers by Great Britain's bumptious demands that it should not be.

We may hark back to the period of our own war with Spain now, and question ourselves as to how far our suspicions of sister nations in Europe were justified. To be sure, there was burly John Buil, with an unwonted air of cordiality, leering at us his assurances that "Codin's your friend, not Short." Did John Buil's ostentation and his innuendoes against his Continental neighbors have anything to do with causing coolness in Europe toward ourselves, and was there anybody that intended that it should?

I want to subscribe myself as one feeling relief that the responsibility for the Philipencroachments of her great rivals in the

that it should?

I want to subscribe myself as one feeling relief that the responsibility for the Philippines, thrust upon us as the result of the war, does not necessarily involve us in sharing a "common heritage" with Great Britain, which oblices us to take the kinks out of all systems and customs and peoples that are not like ours, and must, therefore, be wrong. What nearly concerns our rights and our interests the friendly Governments of Europe are not unwilling to accord us, when frankly and honestly stated on our own account, but not, apparently, stated on our own account, but not, apparently, when it is involved and entangled with the when it is involved and entangled with the multiplicity of claims and entranchments upon the terrestrial globe which make up the subjects of British diplomacy. So much has been modestly and unassumingly brought home to us and to the world by the "shirt-sleeves diplomacy" of our State Department.

Monnistown, Jan. 4. G. S.C.

PERSONAL POST OFFICES.

The Department Taking Steps to Abolish

Them Without Delay. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- All "personal post offices" that can be located by agents of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden are to be abolished without delay. "Personal" post offices are such as are established in out-of-the way places for the exclusive use of a particular firm or industrial enterprise. That these post firm or industrial enterprise. That these post offices are detrimental to the Postal Service is best indicated in the story of their operation. A manufacturing concern, for example, obtains haif a hundred signatures to an application for a post office. The station having been created through the influence of Congressmenthe firm has one of its employees made postmaster. By law postmasters at fourth-class offices secure the full value of all cancelled stamps to a total of \$1,000. Except for the small salary paid an extra clerk, therefore, the promoters of the business enterprise obtain free from the Government \$1,000 in stamps annually.

free from the dovernment of the first annually.

Several such offices have been located and abolished. The number still in existence cannot, of course, be computed, but the Third Assistant Fostmaster-General is watching closely the sale of stamps, and has active agents all over the country to discover and discontinue these offices as speedily as possible.

"POE'S TIGER."

Parody on "The Raven" Which Tickled Princeton Football Men. Any one who is familiar with recent football

distory will appreciate the following poem. which was recited by James W. Alexander of the class of '60 at the "smoker" given on Saturday night to the members of the victorious Tiger eleven by the Princeton Club. The con-Tiger eleven by the Frinceton Club. The conclusion of every stanza was greeted with roars of laughter by the assembled men of Nassau. The "smoker" developed into one round of praise for the Tiger gridiron warriors and good-natured laughs at Yale's expense. The poem, which Mr. Alexander said was written by "a Princeton man," caused as much fun anything did at the Princeton Club on Saturs day night. It is entitled "Poe's Tiger, a Soliloquy by Eli Yale," and is as follows:

Once upon a time I boasted that old Yale was never roasted
By these outside colleges with whom we often
wheel the floor.
And I quite forget these strapping Nassau flends
who caught us napping.
Energies and spirits sapping; quite forgot that heretages. They had often knocked the stuffing out of us and made us sore; This, indeed, and sometimes more.

Ah : disgusted, I remember it was in the raw November
Eighteen hundred eighty-nine (they'd hoodoo'd
Harvard just before).
Swenringly we bucked the centre, vainly bucked at
Nassau's centre.
But somehow we couldn't enter, and a worried look we wore; hat bunch of fighting Tigers positively ripped Horrid luck! if nothing more.

II.

III. And the fearful reappearance-not to mention inter-Of the Poes whose blamed adherence to the game is such a bore,

So opp.essed me that I shivered, made me tremble,
limp, white-livered,

And as in a dream there quivered something like a
Tiger's rear. 'Some foul work of indigestion fooling me," I said-"Only this, and nothing more."

IV. Presently, although 'twas risky, down I poured a horn of whiskey, Consequently, feeling frisky, I addressed that beast of gore"Sir." I said, "are Poes all gone? Johnson, Edgar,
Neilson, John.
Arthur, with the toe whereon winning goals are
kicked galor?
Tell me; tell me, gentle Tiger, is it possible there're more?"
Roared the Tiger: "Several more."

While I hoped we might enmesh 'em, "Stop!" the Tiger cried, "there's Gresham
Getting ready to refresh 'em. Don't forget him, I
implore!
And—excuse the aggravation—there's another generation

Due without procrastmation: Kindly don't that fact Then I whispered, cheking, gasping, "Can we ever Quoth the Tiger: "Nevermore!"

VI. Startled at the stern demeanor of this striped inter-Nothing that I'd ever seen or heard of in my life before So decidedly upset me; why did cruel fate beget me! Jupiter, I pray thee, let me die as Eli did of yore; Phineas and Hophni killed him-my eleven can't do

Quoth the Tiger: "Nothing More!" VIL

And upon his horrid haunches, still that Tiger claws And upon his order analysis, still that Figer claws and craunches.

Whilst into our ears he launches tales of how the Poes outpour.

Not to speak of Fell and Reiter, and of Edwards—gallant fighter—
Palmer—game, but somewhat lighter—Hillebrand whom wounds can't floor:

Butchings Wilcon and Wheler Booth and Control Butchings Wilcon and Poes and Control deCord and Wheeler, Booth and Craig. and many more; Quoth the Tiger: "Dozens more."

VIII. "Wretch:" I cried, my heart still pumping. "Must those Poes continue bumping.

Everlastingly come thumping, from that Neo-Cesarian shore?

Can't we ever circumvent thee? Can't some others represent thee?

Can't lave the least Nepenthe? Must thou ever shout: Encode? Raining Poes upon us every season by the score?"
Quoth the Tiger: "Evermore!"

IX. Nantucket Lightship Back on Duty.

Woop's Holl, Mass. Jan 7.—The Nantucket South Shoai Lightship, which went adrift in the storm of last Tuesday, arrived on her station Destiny of Princeton scaling—stamped by Edwards once before: ce before; eems as if that stamping never, never would

Stamping, stamping evermore.

THE SENATE OFFICES.

James S. Clarkson of This City Has Strong The Views of a Correspondent Who Takes Backing for the Secretaryship. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- A call to being quietly circulated among the Republican Senators for a caucus to consider the reorganization of the elective officers of the Senate, with a view to distribution of the patronage now held by Democrats among the Republican faithful The most important offices are those of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. It has been understood that when a change is made James S. Clarkson, formerly of Iowa, now of New York, will be named as the caucus nominee, but this is by no means certain. Mr. Clarkson has some of the most influential Senators pledged to him, but a large number of Senators are inclined to This great achievement for the good of civilcombine on some other man. The difficulty is to find the proper candidate. The office is zation is a peculiar tribute to the moral force largely a sinecure, except for the responsibility

growing out of the fact that the Secretary is

the disbursing officer of the Senate and has a

large force of clerks under his control. The

the disbursing officer of the Senate and has a large force of clerks under his control. The active duties of the Secretary consist in making himself agreeable and reading the President's message to the Senate every year.

The Secretary has a delightful office-room on the main floor of the Senate wing, considerable patronage to dispose of and a salary of \$5,300 as Secretary and disbursing officer. The most popular Secretaries in recent years were George C. Gorham of California, now of Washington, and Gen. Anson G. McCook of New York. If either of these gentlemen was available now as a candidate, or any man who possesses their especial qualification—cool voice, pleasing address, wit, intelligence and stalwart Republicanism—he might easily win this desirable office. Gen. Clarkson's champions say that he fills the bill exactly, and he may win, but it is the first time in the history of the Senate that this plum has fallen into a man's lap without a struggle.

The situation with regard to the office of Bergeant-at-arms is somewhat different. The incumbent, Col. Dick Bright of Indiana, has made an acceptable official, and a large number of the most influential Republican Senators would like to have him retained.

A majority of the Republican Senators, however, fall to see the matter in this light and in sist that a Republican can be found who possesses all of Col. Bright's administrative qualifications. They will therefore insist upon a change, and will support the candidaty of Alonzo H. Stewart of Iowa, the present assistant Serg-ant-at-arms, who succeeded the late Capt Isaac Bassett, when he died a few years ago, after more than sixty years of continuous service. Stewart has been a trusted official of the Republican side of the chamber for nearly twenty-five years, having been continuously on duty since he was a page in the 70's. He is popular with Senators general maintenance of the Benate, including the applicance of the captiol, police, and the making of contracts for providing the fuel, furnishings and general

THE SUICIDES OF 1899.

Their Statistics as Obtained From "The Sun" Analyzed by a Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In THE Sun of June 26, 1899, there was presented an analysis of 808 suicides, the notices of which appeared in the columns of your paper during the year 1898. A similar statement is here presented of the suicides noted during 1899. During 1899, there were 560 suicides reported in THE SUN. Of this number, 442, of about 78 per cent., were males, and 127, or

about 22 per cent., were females. The methods by which self-murder was effected are presented in the following tables:

Methods.	Male.	Female,	Total.
hooting	214	12	226
oison	. 77	64	141
anging	. 85	8	48
19	40	14	54
rowning		9	87
uts, stabs	23	7	80
eaps		. 6	22
ther methods		- 5	9
ot stated	. 8	3	7
	-	-	-
Totals442		127	569

Here is the percentage adopting each

method:
 Methods.
 Male

 Shooting.
 48.4

 Poison.
 17.4

 Hanginj.
 7.9

 Gas.
 9.1

 4.8
 4.8

Totals.....100.0 100.0 Shooting was the method of self-destruction most popular with the males, and polson held first place with the females. While nearly one-half the males used firearms, only about one-tenth of the females resorted to that method. On the other hand, while one-half of the female suicides adopted poison in some form as life-destroying agent, only about one-sixth. a life-destroying agent, only about one-sixth of the males employed that means to accoma life-destroying agent, only about one-sixth of the males employed that means to accomplish their purpose. Hanging was slightly more frequent among the males than among the females proportionately to their respective numbers. Deaths by gas, by drowning, and by leaps were relatively somewhat more frequent among the females than among the males.

Twenty-four of the thirty deaths from cuts and stabs resulted from throat-cutting. The razor was used in sixteen instances, thus maintaining its right to first place among the instruments chosen by those seeking death by cuts. As in 1888, the poison most frequently used by males and females was carbolic acid. Of the sixty-seven male suicides by poison, forty-two, or 54 per cent, drank carbolic acid, and of the sixty-four female suicides by poison, no less than forty-sight, or 75 per cent, chose that fatal acid. Of the total male suicides, 9,5 per cent, drank carbolic acid, while of the total females suicides, no less than 37.8 per cent, selected that poison.

The stated causes of 267 of the 569 suicides may be roughly classified as follows:

Love episodes.

Bomestic afflictions.

Bickness or physical ills.

Business troubles. Other causes.... Total2d1

Some unusually absurd reasons were alleged for suicide. Among other ridiculous causes, a leaky roof, failure to get to a Christmas dinner, and the threat of a bath were assigned as sufficient pretexts for self-murder.

During the two years 1838 and 1899, there were reported in The Sun 1,063 male and 314 females suicides. Of the males 124, or about 12 per cent, attempted or committed homicide previous to or at the immediate time of their suicide. Of the females, only 9, or about 3 per cent, committed homicide.

The actual number of persons killed outright by the uicides was 136, and of the number of the suicides, Forty-nine wives were killed by suicide husbands and one husband was killed by his suicide wife. In addition to those actually killed, murderous attacks were made on the lives of 23 wives, 2 children, and 24 other persons by those who immediately afterward committed suicide. F. S. Chum. Newark, Jan. 2. Some unusually absurd reasons were alleged

ALASKAN BIRDS AND MAMMALS,

Results of a Scientific Expedition Sent Out by the Agriculture Department. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7 .- Dr. L. B. Bishop of this city is preparing a report for Secretary Wilson of the Agriculture Department at Washington of his trip made to Alaska and from which he recently returned. The trip was made to secure information concerning Alaska for use by the Agriculture Department. The expedition, which is known as the Biological Survey, was composed of W. H. Osgood, Washington; H. E. Maddern, Leland Stanford University, California, and Dr. Bishop. They were sent out six months ago.

Dr. Bishop, in speaking of the work of the expedition, said that the work was successful. The object was to fin i out something concerning the birds and mammals inhabiting Alaska, and, in addition to finding hundreds of spectimens, which were brought home, important discoveries were made in the line of mammals. Dr. Bishop has brought home to this city 1000 specimens of the feathered family and is preparing them to send to Washington. The expedition went to Skagway and, from Lake Bennett, made a trip through the lakes and upon the Yukon River in canoes of 6000 miles. The taxilermy was done in boats as fast as the specimens were obtained. The members of the expedition regard the results of their trip of great scientific importance. The expedition, which is known as the Biologi-

Providence Wants a New Post Office. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 .- Resolutions set-

ting forth the need of a new Post Office here and urging action by Congress will be prepared soon and signed by most of the newspaper proprietors and editors throughout the State. This movement was started at a meeting of the Rhode Island Fress Club. F. H. Campbell. T. S. Hammond and Mr. Streeter, were appointed to draw up the resolutions and petition to Congress and to get the signatures of the newest paper men.